Mecistogaster ornatus.

Mecistogaster ornatus, Ramb. Ins. Névr. p. 288 (1842).

One specimen only. No number attached.

Argia tinctipennis.

Argia tinctipennis, De Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xx. p. 396 (1865).

Two males, without special number.

I find the name of this species is misprinted *tractipennis* in my Catalogue of Odonata.

Argia orichalcea.

Argia orichalcea, De Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xx. p. 408 (1865).
Agrion cupreum, var., Hag. Neur. N. Am. pp. 97, 312 (1861).

(♂, no. 20.) "Front hemisphere of eye bright red; apical half posteriorly black, lower posterior half grey. Epicranium fuscous. Clypeus brown-æneous, same as dorsal aspect of mesepisterna; notum blue.

"Tergum of abdomen blue, with an annular black fascia at the apex of each tergite. Tergite 8 almost entirely black."

Two males; and a very dark-coloured female, possibly not belonging to the same species.

Argia pulla.

Argia pulla, De Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xx. p. 410 (1865).

Four specimens, without special number.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

Fig. 1. *Trithemis Tyleri*, sp. n., p. 364.
Fig. 2. *Mesothemis verbenata*, Hagen, p. 366.
Fig. 3. *Gomphoides appendiculatus*, sp. n., p. 368. *a*, *b*, anal appendages.
Fig. 4. *Cyclophylla obscura*, sp. n., p. 369.

LII.—*Descriptions of Two new Moths collected by Dr. Christy on the Upper Niger.* By Emily Mary Sharpe.

Family Saturniidæ.

Bunea Christyi, sp. n.

Allied to *Bunea phædusa* (Drury), but at once distinguished by the very large ocellus on the fore-wing, which is similar to that on the hind-wing in markings and colour.

Primaries. General colour greyer than in *B. phœdusa*, the outline of the hind margin more distinctly curved; the basal portion of the median nervure up to the first branch longer, the bend of this portion of the wing being further from the base; the narrow brown line which crosses the discal area from the apex curving more towards the posterior angle than in the allied species, the violaceous shading only visible on the outer margin of the brown discal line and only confined to the apical area.

Secondaries. Similar to those of *B. phœdusa*, the ocellus being somewhat larger.

Underside. General aspect much greyer on both wings, the dark brown patches situated at the end of the discoidal cells deeper in colour and larger, and more distinctly outlined with black; the outer margin of the primaries more concave between the nervules; collar entirely white, whereas in the allied form it is of the same colour as the wings.

Expanse 7·7 inches.

Hab. Jebba, Upper Niger, October 1898 (*Dr. Cuthbert Christy*).

Nudaurelia jebbæ, sp. n.

Nearest to *Nudaurelia Rendalli*, Rothschild (Novit. Zool. iv. p. 182), from Zomba in Nyasaland, but distinguished by the ground-colour being altogether of a more reddish tint.

Primaries. Shorter than in *N. Rendalli*, the outer margin more convex, as is also the greyish discal line, which is divided from the hind margin by a band of reddish brown, the same colour being visible over the whole of the basal area; a small transparent ocellus situated at the end of the discoidal cell.

Secondaries. The ground-colour similar to that of the primaries; the dark post-discal line, visible in *N. Rendalli*, absent in this species, and the ocellus in the centre of the wing twice the size of that in *N. Rendalli*.

Underside. General colour brighter and deeper red, the ocellus at the end of the discoidal cell on the primaries distinctly outlined with black, the greyish discal line only faintly indicated.

Secondaries. Similar to the primaries, the discocellular spot represented by a very narrow transparent streak, the dark markings from the upperside being only faintly indicated; the discal line is faintly visible.

Antennæ black, collar white; while in *N. Rendalli* the antennæ are tawny brown and the collar ochraceous.

Expanse 3·5 inches.

Hab. Jebba, Upper Niger, October 1898 (*Dr. Cuthbert Christy*).

I have compared the types of these species with others in the collections in the British Museum and at Tring, and both the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Sir George Hampson agree with me that the two species are new to science.

LIII.—*A Revision of the* Dismorphina *of the New World, with Descriptions of new Species.* By Arthur G. Butler, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

When I revised the genera of Pierine Butterflies in the 'Cistula Entomologica' (vol. i. pp. 33–58) I admitted two genera of Dismorphina, viz. *Dismorphia*, with the upper radial of the primaries emitted from the end of the discoidal cell, and *Moschoneura*, with the same vein emitted from the subcostal vein beyond the end of the cell. A careful study of the neuration of all the species in the Museum series failed to show any other difference in neuration which was absolutely constant.

Under *Moschoneura* I placed the *nehemia* group, which has since been separated under the name *Pseudopieris* by the authors of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' I think correctly, for although it has the neuration of *Moschoneura*, it differs considerably in form of wing and is evidently not a mimicking group.

The two other genera erected in the 'Biologia' have less claim to generic rank, inasmuch as they are based upon neurational differences which are far from being constant. *Acmepteron* is perhaps convenient as a division on account of the peculiar form of the primaries; but *Enantia* can only be arbitrarily separated as a group or section of *Dismorphia*, the position of the first subcostal branch of the primaries, upon which its authors relied, being unfortunately very variable, quite as much so as in the genus *Euchloe*; indeed, I find it emitted both before and at the end of the cell in examples of the same species, whilst in a closely allied species it is emitted well beyond the end. Even the Ithomeine character of *Dismorphia* does not form a trenchant distinction, because several admitted forms of *Enantia* have Ithomeine females.

The following is an account of the species, most of which are either in the general series or the Hewitson collection in the Museum.